

(222)

SELECTIONS
FROM THE
VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE

PUNJAB, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, OUDH,

AND THE

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

From the 24th to the 30th of November, 1868.

THE *Kaleid Ummid*, of the 7th of November, re-publishes much that has already appeared in other papers, after which the perpetration of a dacoity at Azeemabad, in the Satana Bazaar, is noticed. Some hundred men are said to have been concerned in it, and Rs. 25,000 said to have been plundered. Some of the party who were wounded are reported to have been arrested.

Under the heading, "Good Management," the *Karnama Hind* is quoted, that "glad tidings are published to the effect that the Maharajah of Cashmere has given much consideration and encouragement to trade. Merchants and Brokers, &c., are said to have been very successful; and a proclamation has been issued concerning the holding of a great fair at the end of October, near Ladak, on the borders of Cashmere. Enough, those who bring goods from Turkisthan and Hindosthan will reap great benefits, and will receive presents, &c., from the Government on their departure. It is further said that when the fair is over, the remainder of the property still unsold will be sent for sale to Jummoo and Cashmere."

A case of murder at Moradabad is noticed. "Near the jail there is a *fakir's* (beggar's) resting place, and in it a

Dervaish resided. Some bad character is reported to have hanged him on a tree, and stolen all his property. "The Police are on the look out for the murderer, but as yet there is no trace of him. When the Police searched his house, however, the sum of Rs. 1,700 was found, which has been lodged in the Government Treasury."

The *Gwalior Gazette*, of the 1st of November, does not require particular notice.

The *Karnama Hind*, of the 9th of November, quotes the *Bhiddia Bilass*, to the effect that the King of Bokhara is seriously ill. "The son of the King of Bokhara (*Akbar*) who went for an interview with the Russian General, is said to have been received very kindly, and was treated with great honor and liberality," &c.

The *Dubdubba Secundree*, of the 7th of November, alludes to the intention of Shere Ali Khan to pay Peshawur a visit, and publishes other stale intelligence from Cabul, &c., &c.

The *Nusseem Jounpore*, of the 10th of November, and the *Ukmil-ool Ukhbar* of the 11th, do not require particular notice.

The *Sholatoor*, of the 10th of November, publishes extracts from other papers without comment. Under the heading "Cabul, or Central Asia," the following appears:—"Independent of our regular correspondent, another gentleman writes that the Russians have, in order to serve the Pathans, appointed another General, who has concentrated large forces on the River Amoo, &c., &c., and is contemplating an advance on Hindosthan in two directions, viz., through Bādākshān, and *via* Balkh and Cabul. On the boundary of Turkisthan there are some three lakhs of sepoy's belonging to them; they will take Shere Ali Khan, and then advance with his additional force of thirty thousand men and one hundred guns. Affairs in Swat and Bonair are not very clear; the English troops have not advanced, and the intention seems to be not to advance. It is said that many people have collected in Swat, and that their numbers are daily increasing."

The *Sid qool Ukhbar*, of the 7th of November, publishes the following :—“Advices from Balkh mention that the Russians have, by order of the Ameer of Bokhara, murdered and plundered many of the inhabitants of Sābz, and by order of the Russian Governor have plundered and ruined the city.” Concerning the late case of suttee in Rajpootana, it is said that the Chiefs and respectable people of the place seized all concerned in it, and punished them; but that they released and allowed to go unpunished the priest, who was the prime mover in the business. “When the Supreme Government heard of this through the Political Agent, he was asked why the priest was set free, and the Rajah Sahib has been warned that in future such criminals are not to be set free.”

The *Unjumun Hind*, of the 14th of November, after much that has already appeared, publishes the following under the heading “Peshawur” :—“A correspondent states that just now a Persian Prince is residing at that place, but his history and intentions are not known; he is always to be seen near the Deputy Commissioner.”

From Loodiana it is learnt that “grain is daily increasing in price, and rain is not probable. Owing to this scarcity of food, some 700 men and women are at Loodiana, who work in the day-time and steal at night: thefts are very common, and the fun of the thing is, that they are committed in the day-light too. Sickness is so prevalent that whole families are cleared out of houses, and ten or twelve people die daily. God have mercy.”

The *Nujm-ool Ukhbar*, of the 11th of November, and the *Oordoo Delhi Gazette* of the 14th, do not require particular notice.

The *Allypore Institute Gazette*, of the 13th of November, contains the usual amount of reading in Oordoo and English. A copy of the Rules for the Civil Service Examination of India for 1869 is published, as well as an extract from the proceedings of the monthly general meeting of the Allahabad Institute, held on the 27th of September, 1868.

The *Malwa Ukhbar*, of the 11th of November, mentions that a Moulvie, named Mahomed Alim Ali, went to a village in the Moradabad District and put a stop to the lectures, and other portions of Mahomedan worship, such as the prayer offered up for the souls of the dead, &c. Some one arriving at Moradabad is said to have given notice to one Mahomed Shah Ali, a Moulvie, who proceeded at once to the spot, and drew many of the *Deendars* (co-religionists) to himself, and shouted out that with the exception of the traditional sayings of Mahomed, the sayings of that Moulvie were Paganism, &c., &c. The result appears to have been that the two rival Moulvies quarrelled; a fight was nearly the consequence, but the Thanadar wrote to the Chief of Rampore, and told him that the two Moulvies were quarrelling about their creed, that he was powerless, and that if the Chief did not interfere there would certainly be great bloodshed. The Chief's Naib, accompanied by some cavalry and infantry, proceeded at once to the spot and found that Moulvie Shah Ali had already made himself scarce. The Naib is said to have spoken harshly to Moulvie Alim Ali," &c., &c. The writer continues in the same strain on the same subject, but it merely concerns the Mahomedan population, and treats of the difference of opinion between the Moulvies, &c., &c.

It is noticed that "Missionaries are not Government servants, and our Queen has given freedom to all of every creed,—the Hindoos to theirs, and Mahomedans to theirs. Enough then; in the same way the Government cannot interfere in such cases, and all know it. It is also known that each one interests himself from his heart for his creed, and thus these people (the Missionaries?) are protected in their desire to spread their religion. But Missionaries have nothing to do with the Government, nor do they receive any pay from it. The Government does not favor them in any way, and the Penal Code shows that a rule is laid down for all, and why should it not be so, seeing that with our Government the welfare of the people is the great object."

The *Oudh Ukhbar*, of the 10th of November, notices an order by the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces to all Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners, to the effect that wherever there is a scarcity of grain owing to the long drought they may remit the duty, but they are to bear it in mind that contractors are not to suffer loss, &c., &c.

The "clever tricks" of the Postal Department are noticed as follows:—"A correspondent at Sealkote writes that, a short time ago, a small parcel weighing 8 tolas was sent from Delhi to the address of the Maharajah of Cashmere. One Khoda Bux, an office distributing peon, gave the parcel to the Maharajah's *Vakeel* and took his receipt for it. The *Vakeel* sent on the parcel to Jummoo, where it was opened, when lo! instead of the pearls supposed to be in it, and worth some Rs. 2,000, only a piece of cloth came out of it. The *Vakeel* was informed of it, and at once gave notice to the Police, and Morad Ali, supposed to be a smart officer, sent for Khoda Bux (the delivery peon) whose evidence was taken, which was a denial of all knowledge; upon which the Police Officer sent to (or for) the peon's mother, and asked her whether her son had not lately given her a piece of silk; the old woman, not suspecting anything, said he had given her no cloth, but that he had given her a necklace. The necklace was sent for, and turned out to be the missing pearl necklace. The peon was placed in confinement."

"At a place called Ukoola, a school teacher punished a boy by shutting him up in a large rice basket. After a little time the boy began to scream, but the teacher heeded not his cries, and when at length the prisoner remained quiet and the teacher opened the basket, the child was found to be dead, having been bitten by a snake." The editor remarks that this is a new way of teaching children and one to be dreaded. There is an old saying, that the hungry Bengal, calls out "rice, rice;" no wonder if this teacher was so hungry, that he could think of no other way of punishing his pupil but by the aid of

rice. Such very respectable people ought to be severely punished; but then this one had not sufficient knowledge to suppose that a snake was in the basket. In his case there are two faults,—first, he punished against rule; secondly, he tyrannized over that boy. Punishment should not be in excess of the fault, and it is clear that masters should only punish in a manner usually adopted by teachers.”

Under the heading “Ulwar,” the following appears:—“A correspondent states that the Nawab Neshath Alli Khan is under the Maharajah’s severe displeasure, and a guard of *sepahees* (troops) is placed over his house; but the cause of this angry display is not known. Now-a-days Joseph Sahib is in great favor; his pay has been increased to Rs. 300 per month, and the title of Colonel has been given him. The Maharajah has lately been enlisting men as a body-guard, but it is a pity if the raising of a *Resalla* (cavalry regiment) has not been stopped by order of Colonel Keatinge, Governor-General’s Agent. The fact is, that when the Maharajah began to enlist the men, notice of it was sent to the Agent, who informed the Maharajah that at present there was no likelihood of such warfare as required the aid of such troops for the Maharajah, and therefore it would be better to stop the enlistment. Next to Joseph Sahib, Mirza Shumshad Alli Beg, and Mirza Koerban Beg, *Vakeel* of Ulwar at Delhi, stand best in the Maharajah’s favor,” &c., &c.

The *Punjabee Ukhbar*, of the 13th of November, and the *Lawrence Gazette* of the 6th, do not contain anything demanding particular notice. The latter paper notices that the Chief of Meheor, in order to benefit his people, has given the contract for a supply of grain to the amount of Rs. 20,000, and has also passed orders to his Lumberdars to interest themselves in looking after the wants of the people. Further the land tax, which was to have been collected in July, has been forgiven, &c., &c. The editor considers this most praiseworthy conduct.

The *Lawrence Gazette*, of the 13th of November, after much that is reprinted from other papers, publishes Bokhara

intelligence, said to be from Russian papers, which is however not novel.

The *Meerut Gazette*, of the 14th of November, does not call for special notice.

The *Ukhbar Alum*, of the 12th of November, complains of want of arrangement on the Railway, inasmuch as "that all classes have to travel together in one carriage, and sweepers, chumars, &c., are put in with Mussalmans, which causes great disgust to the more respectable natives who have to sit beside chumars, and it is all the same to the Railway people as all are alike who pay their fare. The Nawab Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces, turned his attention to this some time ago, and advised the Railway Officials to place native travellers according to their rank in the carriages, but up to the present time nothing has been done. In the Punjab, the carriages for native females have a great fault, which is that women of bad character sit beside respectable women, all of which is not noticed by the Railway people; and again, on the East Indian line there are no carriages for females. If all those faults were remedied, the Railway people would find it to their benefit."

The *Koh-i-noor*, of the 14th of November, does not require particular notice.

The *Moosfeed-ool Anam*, of the 12th of November, complains of the cruelty exercised towards prisoners in the Calcutta Jail, and instances the case of an Englishman named Jones, who is said to have died in consequence of the work and treatment he experienced in the Jail at Calcutta. The writer says, that "after his death it was found that the deceased's spleen was affected. When this person was first taken to Jail his labour was stopped, and he was not quite recovered when forced to resume it; this caused his death, and it is a pity that the Doctor did not examine into the state of the man's health in time." The writer concludes by recording his opinion that it

is a pity the arrangements of the Calcutta Jail are so bad, as Calcutta is the Capital of Hindosthan.

This paper further says, that the acts of Sir John Lawrence are being made the subject of History, and all the Secretaries have been directed to make out a list of them and place them before the Governor-General, so that before he leaves India they may be put into order, &c., &c.

The discovery of proclamations in the Persian character on Musjids at Lucknow, concerning Feroze Shah, is noticed. The proclamations are said to intimate that he, Feroze Shah, will soon come into Hindosthan with the aid of Russia. "The news-writer went to the Musjid next day to see the proclamation alluded to, but it was not found." The writer adds that there is much ill-feeling, and that such a piece of news has not disheartened the people.

The *Rahnocmai Punjab*, of the 13th of November, the *Mujmool Bharain* of the 12th, and the *Dubdubba Secundree* of the 14th, do not require particular notice.

The *Noor-ool-Absar*, of the 16th of November, opens with an article on extravagance, setting forth, what has been so often repeated, the fancy natives of the country have for throwing away their money in useless display, while works of merit are neglected.

The orders of Government concerning European deserters come in for notice. The writer considers it a good plan the Government have lately adopted of having descriptions of deserters published in the *Urdu Gazette*, but that such persons should be prohibited from travelling by Railway at all without certificates, as they can now escape by Railway in the third-class carriages, while their descriptive rolls are being made out, &c., &c.

The *Rafa Khaliack*, of the 1st of October, the same paper of the 15th, the *Dubdubba Secundree* of the 31st of October, and the *Sadiq-ool Ukhbar* of the same date, do not require particular notice.

The following vernacular newspapers have been examined in this Report, viz. :—

No.	NAME OF PAPER.	WHERE PUBLISHED.	DATE.	WHEN RECEIVED.
			1868.	1868.
1	<i>Kaleid Ummeid,</i> ...	Lahore, ...	Novr. 7th	Novr. 12th
2	<i>Gwalior Gazette,</i> ...	Gwalior, ...	" 1st	" 12th
3	<i>Karnama Hind,</i> ...	Lucknow, ...	" 9th	" 12th
4	<i>Dubdubba Secundree,</i> ...	Rampore, ...	" 7th	" 12th
5	<i>Nusseem Jounpore,</i> ...	Jounpore, ...	" 10th	" 13th
6	<i>Ukmil-ool Ukhbar,</i> ...	Delhi, ...	" 11th	" 13th
7	<i>Sholatoor,</i> ...	Cawnpore, ...	" 10th	" 13th
8	<i>Sadiq-ool Ukhbar,</i> ...	Bhawulpore, ...	" 7th	" 13th
9	<i>Unjumun Hind,</i> ...	Lucknow, ...	" 14th	" 14th
10	<i>Nujm-ool Ukhbar,</i> ...	Meerut, ...	" 11th	" 15th
11	<i>Oordoo Dehli Gazette,</i> ...	Agra, ...	" 14th	" 15th
12	<i>Allygurh Institute Gazette,</i> ...	Allygurh, ...	" 13th	" 16th
13	<i>Malwa Ukhbar,</i> ...	Indore, ...	" 11th	" 16th
14	<i>Oudh Ukhbar,</i> ...	Lucknow, ...	" 10th	" 14th
15	<i>Punjabee Ukhbar,</i> ...	Lahore, ...	" 13th	" 16th
16	<i>Lawrence Gazette,</i> ...	Meerut, ...	" 6th	" 16th
17	<i>Ditto,</i> ...	Ditto, ...	" 13th	" 16th
18	<i>Meerut Gazette,</i> ...	Ditto, ...	" 14th	" 16th
19	<i>Ukhbar Alum,</i> ...	Ditto, ...	" 12th	" 16th
20	<i>Koh-i-Noor,</i> ...	Lahore, ...	" 14th	" 17th
21	<i>Moofeed-ool-Anam,</i> ...	Futtehgurh, ...	" 12th	" 17th
22	<i>Rahnoomai Punjab,</i> ...	Sealkote, ...	" 13th	" 17th
23	<i>Mujm-ool Bharain,</i> ...	Loodiana, ...	" 12th	" 18th
24	<i>Dubdubba Secundree,</i> ...	Rampore, ...	" 14th	" 19th
25	<i>Noor-ool Absar,</i> ...	Allahabad, ...	" 16th	" 19th
26	<i>Rafa Khaliack,</i> ...	Shahjehanpore, ...	Octr. 1st	" 12th
27	<i>Ditto,</i> ...	Ditto, ...	" 15th	" 12th
28	<i>Dubdubba Secundree,</i> ...	Rampore, ...	" 31st	" 12th
29	<i>Sadiq-ool Ukhbar,</i> ...	Bhawulpore, ...	" 31st	" 13th
30	<i>Murdhur Mint (Nagri),</i> ...	Joudpore, ...	Novr. 9th	" 16th

(True translation.)

GEORGE WAGENTREIBER,

Government Reporter on the Vernacular Press,

Upper India.

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The 30th November, 1868. }

The following vernacular newspapers have been examined
in this Report, viz. :—

No.	Name of Paper.	Where Pub- lished.	Date.	When Received.
1	Amrita Bazar	Calcutta	Novr. 7th	1868
2	Amrita Bazar	Calcutta	Novr. 1st	1868
3	Amrita Bazar	Calcutta	Novr. 1st	1868
4	Amrita Bazar	Calcutta	Novr. 1st	1868
5	Amrita Bazar	Calcutta	Novr. 1st	1868
6	Amrita Bazar	Calcutta	Novr. 1st	1868
7	Amrita Bazar	Calcutta	Novr. 1st	1868
8	Amrita Bazar	Calcutta	Novr. 1st	1868
9	Amrita Bazar	Calcutta	Novr. 1st	1868
10	Amrita Bazar	Calcutta	Novr. 1st	1868
11	Amrita Bazar	Calcutta	Novr. 1st	1868
12	Amrita Bazar	Calcutta	Novr. 1st	1868
13	Amrita Bazar	Calcutta	Novr. 1st	1868
14	Amrita Bazar	Calcutta	Novr. 1st	1868
15	Amrita Bazar	Calcutta	Novr. 1st	1868
16	Amrita Bazar	Calcutta	Novr. 1st	1868
17	Amrita Bazar	Calcutta	Novr. 1st	1868
18	Amrita Bazar	Calcutta	Novr. 1st	1868
19	Amrita Bazar	Calcutta	Novr. 1st	1868
20	Amrita Bazar	Calcutta	Novr. 1st	1868
21	Amrita Bazar	Calcutta	Novr. 1st	1868
22	Amrita Bazar	Calcutta	Novr. 1st	1868
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27	Amrita Bazar	Calcutta	Novr. 1st	1868
28	Amrita Bazar	Calcutta	Novr. 1st	1868
29	Amrita Bazar	Calcutta	Novr. 1st	1868
30	Amrita Bazar	Calcutta	Novr. 1st	1868

(True translation.)

GEORGE WAGNER, EDITOR.

Government Report on the Vernacular Press.

Upper India.

THE 30th November, 1868.